

Seeds of Reformation

John Wycliffe (c.1325 – 1384)

 English (Oxford Seminary Professor)
Attacked privileged status of Clergy and church luxury
Translated Bible from Latin Vulgate into Middle English
Believed that Christians should rely solely on the Bible

Jan Hus (c. 1369 – 1415)

*John Wycliffe* by Thomas Kirby (1828)

 Czech (Priest in Prague)
Translated Wycliffe’s works into Czech
Ignored Papal authority during the Papal schism
Spoke out against indulgences
Believed Christ was head of the Church, not the Pope
Burned at the stake

Desiderius **Erasmus** Roterodamus (1466-1536)
Dutch (Priest and Humanist of Rotterdam)
Published New Testament in Greek and Latin

*Jan Hus*

Martin Luther (1483-1546)

German (Augustinian Monk and Professor in Wittenberg)

Theological Arguments:

 Indulgences are immoral and ineffective
Salvation is a gift of God’s Grace
Bible is only source of knowledge of God
All baptized Christians are priests
Bible should be made available in local language
Clergy should be able to marry

*Martin Luther* by Lucas Cranach the Elder (1529)

*95 Theses* (Oct. 31, 1517)

 Now considered the start of the Reformation
Led to Luther’s Excommunication in 1521

*Why does not the pope, whose wealth today is greater than the wealth of the richest Crassus, build the basilica of St. Peter with his own money rather than the money of poor believers?*

*~Martin Luther, Thesis 86,* 95 Theses

Diet of Worms (1821)

 Told he was acting as a Heretic, Luther stood by his work as based solely in the Bible

The Five *Solas*

Latin slogans from the Reformation

 By Faith alone (*sola fide*)
By Scripture alone (*sola scriptura*)
Through Christ alone (*sola Christus*)
By Grace alone (*sola gratia*)
Glory to God alone (*soli Deo Gloria*)

Sacraments

Signs of the real presence and power of Christ in the Church

 Seal believers in redemption
Renew believers in identity as people of God
Marks believers for service to God

Baptism + Communion

 Instituted by God and commended by Christ